

Section 1: The Geography of the Nile
Ancient Egypt and Nubia

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. ancient region in the Nile River Valley
- _____ 2. a large waterfall; any strong flood or rush of water
- _____ 3. a plain at the mouth of a river
- _____ 4. fine soil on river bottoms

Column II

- a. cataract
- b. delta
- c. silt
- d. Nubia

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- _____ 5. What are the two main sources of the Nile River?
 - a. the Upper Nile and the Lower Nile
 - b. the Egyptian Nile and the Nubian Nile
 - c. the First Nile and the Second Nile
 - d. the Blue Nile and the White Nile
- _____ 6. Why did ancient Egyptians call their land *Kemet*, “the black land”?
 - a. This area experiences several solar eclipses per year.
 - b. The sky is often darkened by large numbers of flying insects.
 - c. A dark plant that grows well in the desert covers the ground.
 - d. The soil left by the Nile’s floods is dark.
- _____ 7. The “red land” beyond the river bank
 - a. protected Egypt and Nubia from foreign attacks.
 - b. was perfect for farming.
 - c. absorbed red silt from the highlands.
 - d. contained all six cataracts.
- _____ 8. Nubia developed trade routes over land because
 - a. there was not enough wood to build boats.
 - b. the Egyptians controlled the Nile.
 - c. the cataracts prevented river travel in Nubia.
 - d. Nubians only traded with West Africans.